

Botha Says Namibia To Get Interim Rule

By Richard Bernstein

CAPE TOWN — South Africa announced Thursday that it would restore a measure of self-government to South-West Africa pending international arrangements to give full independence to the territory.

The plan excludes participation by guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, which the United Nations says must play a role in any political settlement for the territory.

President Pieter W. Botha, in a speech to Parliament, said that the move was necessitated by the prolonged delay in carrying out a UN plan for independence in South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia.

Mr. Botha said that executive and legislative functions would be transferred over to Namibia's Multi-party Conference, a diverse group of parties in the territory that last month formally demanded that they be allowed to form a transitional government until independence is achieved.

Western countries, including the United States and Britain, have

urged South Africa not to deviate from the UN independence plan.

The Reagan administration said Thursday that South Africa's plan would not affect the UN effort to gain independence for the territory, Reuters reported from Washington.

A State Department spokesman said that the U.S. government "would consider any steps taken outside of that to have no standing and no effect on the international negotiation process on independence" for the territory.

Namibia, a former German colony that has been administered by South Africa since 1920, was, by the terms of an agreement among five Western countries, to have been granted independence in 1978. The agreement provided for United Nations-supervised elections in which all parties could participate, including the Marxist SWAPO guerrilla group.

South Africa, however, has refused to allow the independence plan to be put into effect on the condition that the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops based in neighboring Angola first be withdrawn.

In his speech, Mr. Botha reiterated

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Bonn May Join 'Star Wars'

Chancellor Says Soviet Already Has Space Arms

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl declared his full support Thursday for the research stage of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative. He announced that Bonn would soon open talks with Washington to discuss West German participation in the project.

In Bonn's strongest endorsement yet of the space defense plan, popularly known as star wars, Mr. Kohl told the Bundestag: "The American research program is, in our view, justified, politically necessary and in the security interests of the West as a whole."

He insisted that West Germany must be granted a "fair partnership and guaranteed free exchange" of all research findings. He reiterated his backing for a joint approach by Western Europe to participation in space weapons research in order to maximize European influence over U.S. decisions on development and strategy.

Mr. Kohl's speech to Parliament was designed to set forth a coherent government policy on the space research program, which has evoked mixed feelings in Western Europe.

Some of the European allies have expressed eagerness to share in the fruits of the five-year, \$26-billion program but remain troubled by the long-term implications for Western deterrent strategy and by the possibility of an arms race in space.

Western diplomats said the favorable tone struck in the speech may have been intended to ward off a potential U.S.-European clash over the program at the annual summit conference in Bonn from May 2 to 4.

Mr. Kohl said that he would discuss space defense research with Mr. Reagan, who will prolong his stay in West Germany until May 6 to pay a state visit, but is still uncertain whether the participants at the economic summit conference will agree on a joint declaration on space arms.

Mr. Kohl's decision to support the space research, Mr. Kohl said, was primarily motivated by the fact that Moscow has been making "immense efforts" to develop space and anti-missile defense systems for more than a decade.

Speaking to an audience that included a delegation from Moscow led by a Communist Party Central

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Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher conferred Thursday during a Bundestag debate on the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Ted Turner Makes Bid To Buy Control of CBS

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Ted Turner, the principal owner of the Turner Broadcasting System, made a formal offer Thursday to buy control of CBS Inc.

Mr. Turner informed the Federal Communications Commission of his bid to gain control of the company that owns television and radio networks as well as recording and publishing outlets. He also sought U.S. government approval for the takeover.

Papers filed by Mr. Turner's attorney said CBS stockholders would be offered stock, notes and other securities in his Turner Broadcasting System worth \$2.9 billion for the 21 million shares in CBS that Mr. Turner hopes to acquire initially.

An announcement read on Mr. Turner's Cable News Network and attributed to him said his offer was conditional on acquiring 67 percent of all CBS stock.

He also told the Federal Communications Commission, which regulates the broadcast media, that he intended to issue \$5.4 billion in new stock, notes and debentures that could be exchanged for CBS stock.

The announcement on CNN, a television network that broadcasts news 24 hours a day, said the full value for the securities offered in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

exchange for the CBS stock would amount to \$175 per CBS share. No cash would be paid CBS stockholders.

CBS stock fell \$3.625 a share to \$106.125 in trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Turner Broadcasting System's common stock closed at \$24 in over-the-counter trading Wednesday, unchanged from the previous session. It was not trading early Thursday.

CBS Inc. is a communications giant that dwarfs the company owned by Mr. Turner.

Mr. Turner's filing with the FCC acknowledged that CBS opposed the takeover bid. Thomas Wyman, chairman of CBS, said Thursday at a stockholders' meeting in Chicago that any attempt to compromise the "independence and integrity" of CBS News would be fought.

In a pre-emptive move to protect his takeover bid, Turner launched a federal court suit against the network and the New York state attorney general.

For years Mr. Turner has said that he wants to take over a major TV network, particularly CBS, because he strongly disapproved of

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that independence would come with a Cuban withdrawal.

The people of South-West Africa, including SWAPO, cannot wait indefinitely for a breakthrough on the withdrawal of the Cubans from Angola," he said.

Mr. Botha seemed at pains to give assurances that the plans for an interim government would not obstruct an eventual carrying out of the independence agreement. However, the move was likely to be seen by some, including SWAPO, as an effort to sidestep the UN plan by giving authority on the ground to the local parties.

Thursday's announcement followed by only three days a declaration that South Africa would pull out the remaining forces it has in Angola, where they have been fighting SWAPO guerrillas. That move seemed designed in part to encourage a responding Cuban withdrawal from the area.

Nakasone Sets Up Panel to Oversee Widening Markets

United Press International

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is setting up and will head a committee charged with overseeing the widening of Japanese markets to foreign imports, government sources said Thursday.

The sources said the group would include all cabinet ministers and five executive officers of the Liberal Democratic Party, the conservative governing party. The committee is to hold its first session Friday, the sources said, after a cabinet meeting has formally approved it.

Under pressure from the United States, Mr. Nakasone's government announced measures last week aimed at opening new markets to foreign products and investment. Japan had a trade surplus of more than \$44 billion with the United States last year. Mr. Nakasone said at a session of the upper house of parliament Wednesday that the measures were "the way for Japan to win worldwide trust."

(Reuters, AP)

Kerry's New York Bar

Est. 1911
Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo"
• 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
• Falkenstr. 9, MUNICH
• M/S ASTOR, at sea

Kohl Backs Reagan on Space Arms Research Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Committee secretary, Mikhail V. Zimyanin, the chancellor said the Soviet Union "is the only nation in the world which has usable anti-satellite weapons, so-called killer satellites. We know that the Soviet Union carried out a test of such a system over Munich in the summer of 1983."

Because of its own research program, Moscow's attacks on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative held "no credibility or moral justification," Mr. Kohl added.

But he also appealed to the Russians not to exploit the controversy over space-based systems to block progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear weapons.

A senior adviser to Mr. Kohl said one of the key factors behind West Germany's endorsement of the program was the conviction that the project had brought the Soviet Union back to the bargaining table and might cost an arms control agreement out of Moscow that radically reduced arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons based in Europe.

In a previous speech, Mr. Kohl himself contended that space-based systems "could become increasingly superfluous" if the superpowers agreed to deep cuts in nuclear missiles.

Despite his advocacy of research into space defense systems, Mr. Kohl did not mitigate any of the earlier conditions he has cited as imperative for West German participation in the project.

He insisted that the exchange of results during the research phase "must not be a technological one-way street" that benefits only the United States.

The chancellor said a team of West German specialists would soon leave for the United States to discuss conditions of participation and to propose areas where West German industry could contribute most effectively.

Mr. Kohl also rebuffed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's call last month for the allies to decide whether to join the project within 60 days, saying that Bonn would "not let itself be put under pressure to reach a decision quickly but will ensure it has all the facts it needs to make a choice."

In promoting a common European line toward the research, Mr. Kohl said that a high-technology project of such magnitude was bound to yield "important and far-reaching results" in other fields besides defense.



The Associated Press

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, drinking tea at the home of two workers in a Moscow industrial area, Vyacheslav Nikishin, second from left, and his wife, Tamara. At left is Viktor V. Grishin, a Politburo member who heads the Communist Party in Moscow.

Gorbachev Tours a Moscow Industrial Area

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Mr. Gorbachev discussed new courses and specifically the use of computers. At City Hospital 53, he talked about new equipment and medicines and about the notorious low salaries of Soviet doctors.

In general, the subjects cited by Tass were those that have become central to Mr. Gorbachev's efforts to bolster and modernize the Soviet economy. But unlike the published report of Andropov's visit to the Ordzhonikidze factory, the Tass account of Mr. Gorbachev's tour did not report any of the specific complaints or questions posed by the workers.

During his visit to School 514, Mr. Gorbachev discussed the prospects of the amalgamation's development, questions of accelerating scientific and technological progress, the need to reach the highest world levels of labor productivity and quality of motor vehicles were discussed.

The workers, Tass said, talked about the need to improve discipline and incentives.

"Addressing those present," the agency continued, "Mikhail Gorbachev said that the party, true to the Leninist tradition, constantly takes counsel with the people."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

U.S. Criticisms of Europe

The recent strictures on Europe's economy by Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Commerce Secretary, can be dismissed as half wrong or accepted as half right. Europe, on the Baldrige thesis, is a backwater of constraints on new technology, controls that throttle job-creation and entrepreneurship, and resistance to advancing service industries.

The evidence for some deep-seated Eurosclerosis is not convincing, as we said on this page on March 2. Throughout the '70s Europe underwent structural change that in no way lagged behind America's. The proportion of the labor force employed in services actually grew faster in the European Community than in America. During the last decade, Europe has had a higher savings rate than America, and except for the last two years, has experienced faster growth of per capita gross national product.

But the things Europe needs to put right are pretty clear. There is too much constraint on the freedom of employers to hire and fire, too little scope for relative wages to change according to how particular industries—or companies—are prospering, and too great a tendency for real wages to rise faster than productivity. This has forced down profitability when it should have risen.

Governments finance their welfare programs too much through payroll taxes on employers, which is the surest way to hamper job-creation. And although the welfare state is supposed to create solidarity between labor, employers and government, relationships at both the national level and inside the factory have been surprisingly poor. The social partners, as Europe calls them, have generally been at odds.

Labor market inflexibility may slowly be waning, partly because of legislative and other efforts by governments to steer the

unions into behavior appropriate to the late 20th century, but—probably more important—also because the power of the unions is itself waning, as the International Labor Organization has recently pointed out. This may make the unions less myopic, and restore to them the beneficial role they played in the immediate postwar years.

Important obstacles impede the formation of new companies and the siting of new factories. Bureaucratic procedures can certainly be simplified. But there are limits here for Europe. Environmental safeguards governing industrial expansion are going to have to stay strict. With half the area of America but nearly twice the population, Europeans have to be careful not to squander the heritage without which neither culture nor economic prosperity can survive.

Europe has increased its social welfare expenditure faster than the United States but not, according to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, enormously so. Economic efficiency probably requires that both continents sober up, which they can do by sensible reform. But there is no likelihood of any drastic reduction in the scope of welfare policy in Europe, and near the 40th anniversary of V-E Day it is as well to recall why welfare expenditure became more important in Europe than America. The United States left the war richer than it went in Europe embittered and impoverished. The welfare state was the only effective answer to Communism.

Whichever way the United States goes, Europe is likely to remain a managed-market economy. It is only in the past couple of years that its performance has lagged America's. It has to make changes, but need not alter its underlying approach to catch up.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Sex, Marriage and Pretoria

To the horror of his rightist critics, President Pieter W. Botha of South Africa is moving to scrap laws barring marriage and sexual relations between whites and nonwhites. Doing so will not placate blacks demanding political rights, but voiding the Mixed Marriage Act means striking at the legal foundations of apartheid, exposing its cruel absurdities. Since U.S. pressure has helped bring about this welcome step, that argues for more of the same.

An obsessive concern with mixed marriages has been the dirty secret of racial politics in many nations, not excepting the United States. In South Africa in the 1950s, John Gunther found that sexual and biological fears played a "stupendous" role in Afrikaner attitudes. When their Nationalist Party came to power in 1949, it outlawed interracial marriages. Another act sought to prohibit "illicit carnal intercourse between Europeans and Natives."

It made no difference that the preoccupation with mixed marriages was based on wildly exaggerated fears. From 1943 to 1946, there were less than 100 marriages a year between Europeans and non-Europeans. The truly disruptive effect of the new laws was to wrench apart established families when wife, husband or children were classified in different groups.

This classification is the heart of apartheid, and the height of absurdity. Besides whites and blacks, there are seven classifications of other "racial" groups: Cape Colored, Cape Malay, Griqua, Indian, Chinese, "Other Asians" and "Other Colored." Using the shaky test of appearance and "general acceptance," the state

has to mediate borderline cases. Under apartheid, race is destiny. A Group Areas Act determines which races live where. Travel is controlled. Voting depends on skin color: 4.5 million whites are enfranchised, but 21 million blacks are legally "citizens" only of impoverished, phantom homelands. Other nonwhites have their segregated parishes.

When the mixed-marriage laws are abolished, the government will be in a new dilemma of its own making. Will newly legal couples be allowed to travel together? Whose race will determine where they live? Will black spouses be treated as noncitizens even if their partners are eligible to vote? No wonder Mr. Botha's right flank is crying havoc.

The value of this reform is that it forces a wider discussion of the peculiar institutions that set South Africa apart. Pressing the argument forward is a feasible policy Americans will support, even as they argue about how to keep up the pressure. No matter how hotly they deny it, South Africa's white rulers are sensitive to condemnation from Western nations, whose values they profess to share. Even more than disinvestment, they fear isolation. Every anti-apartheid demonstration here, meanwhile, is page one news there.

South Africa's marriage and sex laws enshrine the official bigotry that has made the country an outcast. Eliminating them may not or itself signify "the dismantling of the negative aspects of apartheid," as Pretoria claims. But it is the beginning of a beginning.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Americans Are Worried

Some observers detect a new spirit of economic cooperation in the spring air. In the past two or three years, whenever Europeans have complained about the problems created by America's mixture of loose fiscal and tight monetary policy, namely high world interest rates and a disruptively strong dollar, they have been made to feel like whining deadbeats. Now it is the Americans who are worried.

The Americans want the Japanese and those European countries with restrictive fiscal policies—mainly West Germany, but Britain as well—to take up some of the running by adopting a slightly more expansive stance. But there is one problem. Unless the United States also alters its fiscal-monetary policy mix by acting decisively to cut the federal budget deficit, there is a danger that the world public sector borrowing requirement will rise and the resulting competition for savings will force interest rates up to recession levels. In short,

the American proposal makes a lot of sense, but economic coordination needs to work on both sides of the street to be effective.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Attitudinal Change for Japan

Acting on the instructions of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry is drumming up support for a national campaign to promote imports. We wish the ministry every success. The campaign, to be successful, must be supported not only by a willingness to accept imports—an attitudinal change—on the part of companies and individuals, but also by changes in the systems and institutions that stand in the way of imports, such as the distribution structure. The campaign must not end up being a temporary drive. What is needed is a long-term growth in the demand for imports.

—The Japan Times (Tokyo).

FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Wilson Attacks Private Colleges NEW YORK—Dr. Woodrow Wilson, the president of Princeton University, seizes every opportunity to denounce privately endowed universities and colleges for their subservience to wealth and deplores the growth of social and racial distinctions in educational institutions. His latest address before the Princeton University alumni has caused a big stir. "We look for the support of the wealthy and neglect our opportunities to serve the people," he said. "I ask myself if Abraham Lincoln would have been as serviceable to the people of this country had he been college-bred. I am obliged to say that 'He would not.' The process to which the college man is subjected do not render him serviceable to the country as a whole."

1935: Dutch Nazis Gain Momentum AMSTERDAM—Fighting their first election, the National-Socialist party of Holland showed surprising strength in the elections for the 11 provincial states (which elect the Senate) when they obtained 39 seats. This was the first time the Dutch Nazis had obtained representation in any election. Although the Conservative Coalition headed by the Dutch Premier has lost ground, the elections do not show much change in the political balance of Holland as the Nazi gains have been made at the expense of the minor parties. The Dutch Nazi party is known to have an active membership of about 40,000. When it held its second congress on March 30 some 16,000 Nazis were brought to Amsterdam by special train.

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Both Japan and U.S. Are to Blame for Trade Tensions

By Chalmers Johnson

LOS ANGELES—Is the U.S. Senate indulging in "Japan-bashing"—making the Japanese a scapegoat for America's policy failures in its threat to retaliate if Japanese markets are not opened to significantly more U.S. products? Or is American frustration with Japanese trade policies justified?

And what are the long-term implications of our deteriorating relations with an ally that virtually everyone calls "the cornerstone of our foreign policy in the Pacific?"

On the American side, much of the name-calling is politically motivated. The Reagan administration clearly does not know how to cut the government's deficit, which is the root cause of high interest rates, the overvalued dollar, the farm debt crisis and many other distortions in America's international economic performance.

The current Japanese is a \$36.8-billion Japanese trade surplus with the United States for 1984, and Japan's decision to expand auto exports to America by 24 percent for the coming year—came along at just the right time for the politicians. They decided to blame Japan for the consequences of their own policies and their own inaction. But there is fire under the smoke of Japan-bashing.

Japan itself has contributed to the crisis in at least three ways. First, it refuses to acknowledge that its economic success carries with it some new responsibilities. Second, its explanations of its policies would make a saint suspicious. And third, it is beset by internal deadlocks created by its political system—deadlocks Tokyo does not know how to resolve.

On the first point, Japan is today the world's second-richest country, producing approximately the same gross output as the Soviet Union, but doing so without any domestic natural resources or energy supplies. This achievement came with exceptional rapidity, and no one in the world has yet fully adjusted to it, least of all the Japanese. They do not understand

that the world now expects them to open their markets to the other, later-developing, nations of East Asia (South Korea and Taiwan, for instance) and to become one of the world's locomotive economies.

Japan is equally unimaginative in explaining its policies. When the rest of the world identifies Japan's industrial policies—its smooth government-business relationship, its system of public incentives for the growth of high-tech industries, and its long-term economic strategies—as a major element in its success story, Japanese spokesmen go on the offensive and deny that there is such a thing as industrial policy or that Japan has one. Instead they argue

that the United States is caused solely by the "overvalued dollar."

This argument is based on the idea

that Americans cannot sell in Japan because their products are not price-competitive. But what about nations whose goods are very price-competitive? For example, South Korea or West Germany? They have large trade deficits with Japan as well. And what citrus, beef, plywood and rice? Their prices on world markets are lower than anywhere in Japan.

The truth is that nobody knows

what price is the key to selling to the Japanese consumer. Tokyo will not allow foreign salesmen to have an unchaperoned encounter with con-

sumers. What Tokyo needs is outlets such as Sears of the United States. The fact that comparison-shopping is not cultivated in Japan has nothing to do with the value of the dollar.

Another major strain on the Japanese-U.S. alliance is the deadlock in the Japanese government caused by the shifting influence of the politicians and the state bureaucracy, and the domination of the politicians by the former prime minister, Kakuei Tanaka. Until the mid-1970s Japan's elite bureaucrats actually ruled the country while the politicians merely reigned. This was a good division of labor for the high-speed growth era, but ever since Japan became rich the politicians have been increasing their

influence. The two groups are today evenly balanced, meaning that the bureaucrats must cultivate the politicians to get anything accomplished.

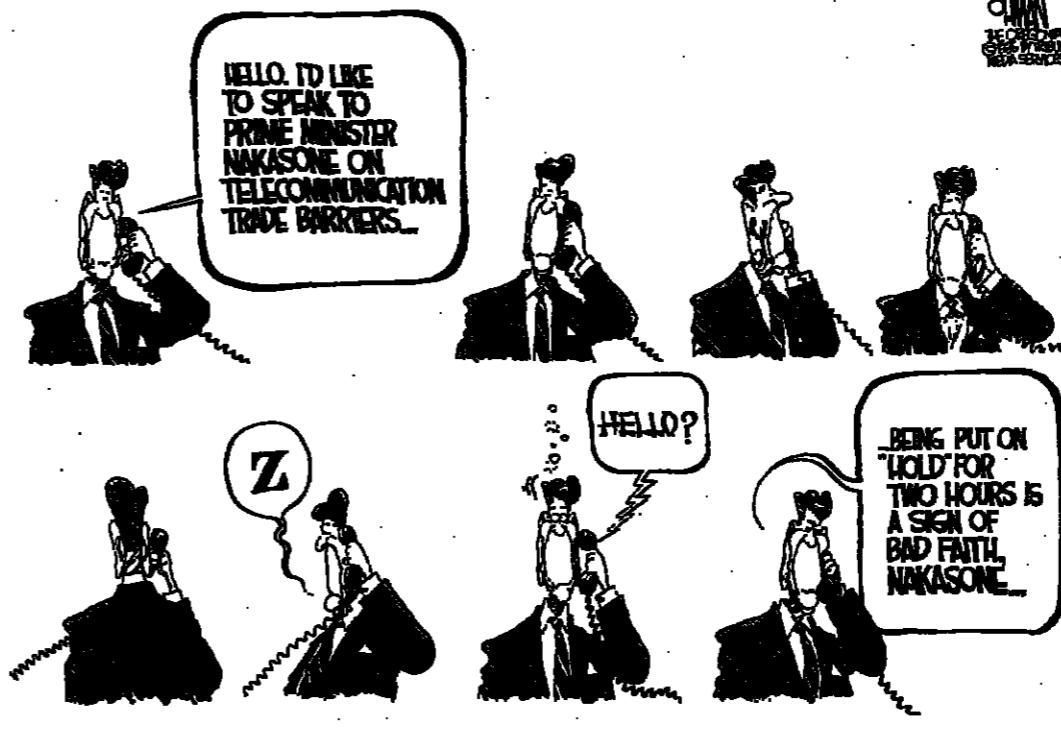
The politicians, on the other hand, are dominated by Mr. Tanaka who, although forced to resign as prime minister in 1974 and convicted in the Lockheed case in 1983, remained the single most powerful politician in Japan until February of this year, when he was hospitalized with a cerebral hemorrhage. His absence has caused an interregnum of unknown duration in Japanese decision-making, threatening the foundations of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government. Moreover, Mr. Nakasone is a much weaker prime minister than anyone in Washington admits.

And yet some good may come out of all this bilateral bickering. In the long run Japan must make reforms and begin to assume the responsibilities of a rich nation. If not, it will face the global isolation that it experienced when Richard M. Nixon was president of the United States—namely the ending in 1971 of fixed exchange rates and the imposition of a U.S. import surcharge.

Equally hard reforms must be made in America. We must become more attuned to the international economy, restore some semblance of efficiency and reality to governmental expenditures, produce and stick to a long-term economic strategy and try to keep special interests from politicizing U.S. economic policies.

If America fails to do this, it will soon find itself beaten by Japan in trade matters, even without discriminatory Tokyo officials. Remember, Japan this year became the world's largest exporter of capital, and America became a debtor nation for the first time since 1919. Trade barriers had nothing to do with that.

The writer is the Walter Haas Professor of Asian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley. He contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.



Why Economic Moves Against South Africa Will Fail

By Jonathan Power

LONDON—The debate on how to change South Africa seems to be riddled with major misconceptions.

Disinvestment alone would not be a major pressure on President Pieter W. Botha or on the South African economy. The proportion of foreign investment in the nation's economy has been steadily declining.

The only thing that would hurt South Africa badly would be a full-fledged trade embargo. But while some legal and strategic reasons for refusing to implement a trade embargo do not bear close scrutiny, there are powerful political, legal and practical reasons why economic warfare is not an acceptable approach.

Ironically, it is South Africa itself that helped establish the legal precedent for trade sanctions. When Mussolini sent Italian troops into Ethiopia in 1935 South Africa argued in the League of Nations for the use of sanctions. The South African delegate also made a plea to Italy not to divide the world along the color line.

Strategically, it has been argued that western countries need to main-

tain open trade links with South Africa because it is a major supplier of such critically important raw materials as chrome, cobalt and manganese. Yet in reality other sources of supply can be tapped. More and more western nations keep strategic stockpiles of these vital materials.

Substitutes also are increasingly available. The political crisis in Zaire in 1977, when the world's major source of cobalt was threatened, showed how much flexibility exists.

Cobalt has long been a vital component in jet-engine turbines and high-temperature magnets. But when Zairean supplies were cut, prices rose and less valuable uses of cobalt-like paint dye were discarded. Cobalt-free magnets were developed and research is now well advanced on using ceramics for turbine blades. Output of cobalt expanded in Zambia and Canada.

The real reason for caution in the disinvestment and trade embargo debate is the precedent it sets for intervention in the affairs of other countries where human rights practices are unsavory—The Philippines, Ethiopia, Chile to name a few.

This may indeed be the answer to the paradox of why some rightist Republican senators find it possible to support the cause of disinvestment in the U.S. Congress. It is consistent with their support of the "Contras," or rebels, in Nicaragua.

But intervention, violent or nonviolent, will only lead to international anarchy if every country exerts its "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of countries whose internal practices do not conform to its own.

The recent publication of the biography of Lord Mountbatten is a timely reminder of the bitter debate that

went on between Britain and the United States at the time of the invasion of Egypt by France, Britain and Israel in 1956 to regain control of the Suez Canal. A Republican administration in Washington took Britain and France to task for breaking an important principle of the United Nations' charter forbidding the use of force except in self-defense. Egypt was not threatening Britain and France, the United States argued. It was merely claiming back a piece of its own territory.

The only legal case for using sanctions against South Africa

TRAVEL

A Russian Exile in Literary America

Continued from page 7

twice a year during the five years they spent together — 10 times, all told. Other people slept together 10 times at one go, and every day at that, which came to 3,650 times a year, or 18,250 times in five years. What was the cause, she wondered, of our curious non-achievement?

The guest arrived in an old Volkswagen — Sheila's old college friend Jean, [a second Sheila, no doubt] and Jean's boyfriend Gordon [third Sheila]. Just looking at them, Sheila could tell they enjoyed a super-abundant sex life, close to her mathematical calculations.

"The three of them made a green salad and had some of it for dinner. That night Gordon came to Sheila and awakened the woman in her."

(This turn in the plot can take a number of variations.)

"Next morning, they had the rest of the salad and talked about their literary affairs. Sheila recounted the plot of her current work about a woman writer; Jean told of the grant she was promised by the National Endowment as a result of her new book of verse; Gordon spoke of his mighty exertions in Hollywood."

A certain shifting in the crowd at the Manhattan reception — a little distance from Caesar, a wider berth for Brutus — and I find myself next to a familiar face, a ZAP I have read in translation and

met at international conferences. We strike up a conversation, and he complains to me about censorship.

"Yes sir — censorship. You think only Russia has censorship? Do you know that the other day a school board in Missouri ordered all my books off the library shelves? It seems they're unhappy about some four-letter words and some of my characters' shenanigans. Bigotry is back, I tell you — it's McCarthyism all over again. And in the Soviet Union my books are translated and published."

I scratch my head. "I think sir," I say, "I know how to solve your problem in Missouri. Have your books retranslated into English from the Russian version. I guarantee that the school board will find nothing in them to object to."

He gives me a somewhat embarrassed look. "Sorry, Vassily. I guess it was a little unbecoming of me to talk to you about censorship."

At a college lecture one day, a student asked me: Are the leading American writers known in the Soviet Union? I cautiously responded with a question of my own: Which writers did he have in mind? The student recited off some names from the best-seller list. What could I say? They were practically unknown to the Russian reading public. I myself had never heard of them until I came here. Yet these writers are the ones who, willy-nilly, do most to form popular taste in current American literature.

The reading public in Russia knows another American literature. Russian translators, to give them their due, choose books for seriousness, not their sales. Of course, in those cases where ideology becomes an unspeakable impediment, the translator may not only smooth down the author's hair but gouge out bits of his flesh. Still, thanks to the generally high level of Soviet translations, Soviet readers in the last 25 years have become familiar with a long list of brilliant American names.

In the United States, meanwhile, the line between serious and popular literature has, to all intents and purposes, disappeared. Sometimes a serious writer will make the best-seller list; sometimes a glib habitude of that golden circle will tackle a difficult subject. By and large, however, matching literature to a column of sales figures produces not only a reign of bad taste, but a specific type of writer.

I once met a novelist who, when asked what kind of books he wrote, replied with a single word: Best sellers."

"Unfortunately," he added, "they don't sell."

Literary hack work bears a certain resemblance to ideological hack work. On a television talk show one evening, I heard a woman novelist reveal her trade secrets. Before starting on a new work, she said, she made a careful study of what was in demand. "A writer," she raised a pretty finger, "must know the literary market." I have no trouble

picturing the lady as a member of the Soviet Writers Union. She had caught the right-minded tone: A writer must study the latest party documents and keep up with party resolutions on literary issues.

In its own way, the American guild of best-selling authors is reminiscent of the Soviet party *nomenklatura* — the top reaches of the bureaucracy. It may be hard to join, but it is nearly impossible to drop out. Often a book will become a best-seller simply because it is written by a best-selling author. Readers trust such names figuring that they are investing in a going concern: The authors try to uphold their trademark. A kind of momentum builds up. Even serious literature may be taken over. When that happens, goodbye experimentation.

AS I see it, this commercial momentum is largely to blame for the country's lack of interest in foreign writers. As a book seller once said to me, "when the general reader leafs through a new book and comes up against 'difficult' foreign names, he automatically puts it down." Odd, in a country where half of the population consists of John Dombrovskis and Jane Giovannellis. In Russia, I might note, the situation is reversed: Foreign names intrigue the reader.

It is also curious for me to see that literary criticism in America has little effect on book sales. Rarely will the solid weeklies run a



Steinbeck, an authentic ZAP.

can, to American writing as a whole. To some extent, I myself am now a part of this literature, a literature in which the Yoknapatawpha mule still flicks its tail, Spanish bridges still explode in the air, the jazz of the beat generation pounds on, and the wounded centaur of New England hobbies along his way. Whether American literature suffers or gains from its cohabitation with the dollar is an open question. Alan mankind has yet to invent a system of relationships more natural than money. What Karl Marx proposed turns out to be an attempt to reinstate the relationship of premonetary days. None of which deprives the writer of his right to use his claws. The face of the literary lion of St. Mark's bids us to read; his claws bid us to write.

In 1975, after a two-month visit to the United States, I wrote my first book about America, "Day and Night Nonstop." There was hardly anything critical in it. I either failed to do, or didn't want to, notice any shadows. My tourist enthusiasm was, of course, a reaction to homespun anger, a response to the stupid official anti-Americanism of my Soviet chiefs. I saved all my criticism in those days for my own native land, losing it thereby in the end. Now, four years into my new American life, I am writing a second book about America. This time I see not only bright windows but the mewed corners of my new house. I hope this time I won't be thrown out.

Vassily Aksyonov, who was exiled from Russia in 1980, lives in Washington. His latest novel to be published in the United States is "The Burn." He wrote this article for The New York Times Magazine. It was translated by Michael Henry Heim.

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April 21: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner)

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

Minimizing the Problems Of Money on the Move

by Roger Collis

NOT many people think of the cost of money itself as a manageable item in a travel budget. Most just take a bunch of plastic cards, some traveler's checks and a bit of cash and hope for the best. And yet you can lose significant amounts simply by changing money in the wrong places and in the wrong form.

For example, go into a bank in London and ask to change 500 Swiss francs into U.S. dollars. Yes, we can do that, you'll be told. But first the Swiss francs have to be changed into pounds and then the pounds into dollars. Why? The excuse is that the bank doesn't quote a cross rate between the two foreign currencies but only against sterling. Whether it's down to indifference or cupidity, it means a double commission for the bank.

Here's how the transaction would work (taking the rates of March 29 as an arbitrary example). You would be sold pounds at the "buy" rate of 3.28 (compared with a "sell" rate of 3.12, spreads of 5 percent are not uncommon). This would give £152.40, immediately turned into dollars at a "sell" rate of slightly more than 1.2, ending up with \$183.60. However, if the bank were to convert directly at the dollar-Swiss franc cross rate, the "buy" rate would be 2.66 Swiss francs to the dollar, to give you \$187.97, or about 2.4 percent more. Applying the cross rate (i.e. no commission) would yield \$192. There would be a similar variation at most banks in Britain and the rest of Europe.

Of course, the moral is never change money into a third currency. It's better to convert Swiss francs to dollars in Switzerland. But this example also typifies the high rate of bank commission for changing cash, although it can be much higher in hotels, restaurants and shops. The exception is countries with voracious inflation rate, like Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Israel, where there is a flourishing black market in dollar bills. In Brazil, for example, you can get up to 2,000 cruzeiros to the dollar compared with 1,200 at the official rate. Currencies like Greek drachma, Italian lire and South African rands, which people smuggle out in large quantities, can be good buys abroad, although you have to be careful of the exchange control regulations when you take them back into the country. For instance, the money of Eastern European countries can be bought in the West at many times the official rate, but these countries have stringent laws forbidding the importing of their own currencies.

But in general, it's best to carry only a small amount in foreign bills, just enough for tips and taxis, and the rest of your cash in the form of traveler's checks, either in dollars or destination currencies. Thomas Cook in London sells them in pounds, U.S. Canadian, Australian and Hong Kong dollars, French francs, West German marks, yen, Dutch guilders and Swiss francs. Both American Express and Thomas Cook say European-currency-unit checks will be available later this year.

According to an official of American Express in London, cash still represents around 50 percent of "payments abroad" in Europe. Bank and charge cards are "probably 15 percent" and traveler's checks "in the region of 20-25 percent." Although the market is said to be declining, traveler's checks still represent worldwide sales of \$35-40 billion. But there is a shifting pattern of use away from business to leisure travel and from North America and Europe to the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia. In the Middle East, for example, traveler's checks are commonly used to transport vast sums of money for foreign real estate deals.

American Express (world leader with 45 percent), Bank of America and Citicorp together have around 70 percent of the world market. But Mastercard and Visa have launched successful check operations in the last five years.

The prime reason for carrying traveler's checks is that they represent secure, verifiable cash. If lost or stolen, they can usually be replaced within hours, at least by the major issuers. Some Italian banks are reported to take up to a year. One thing to consider when buying checks is how many refund points are available on your itinerary. American Express has about 1,000 offices worldwide, compared with 140,000 bank outlets in the Visa network. Outside the United States, Citicorp checks may be more difficult to replace.

Banks and local traders usually give a better rate of exchange for traveler's checks than cash because they are safer and quicker to process. Undated checks can be sold on the black market and in some countries, like

Israel, you can avoid value added tax if you pay by dollar check. (This is also the case for credit cards.) Some banks will also give slightly better rates for their own checks.

An advantage of buying foreign currency checks before you leave is that you are not subject to currency fluctuations at the point of encashment. But this must be offset against the 1 percent commission that you pay for all checks when you buy them and when you return unused foreign checks to your bank. So if you're not sure how much you're going to spend, it's best to buy them in your own currency to avoid paying a total of 3 percent or more on double commission and exchange rates. However, traveling to the United States and Latin America, dollar checks are essential as they are interchangeable with dollar bills. In Spain, you can pay up to 3 percent on non-peseta checks.

Most major travel agencies will waive the 1 percent commission on checks for valued

Exchange costs often depend on where and how

clients. Some can arrange for a stock of checks to be held in the cashier's safe, to be paid for only a week after they are issued to traveling executives. However, the travel manager of a large British firm says she prefers executives to pay with credit cards because of the high cost of exchange when up to 50 percent of checks are unused and go back to the bank.

Charge cards (like American Express and Diners) and bank, or credit, cards (like Visa and MasterCard/Access) normally give you the very best rate of exchange, close to the interbank, or cross rate. The only snag is that you are exposed to currency movements from the time you use them to the time the voucher is processed by the clearing system. This may vary from a couple of days to several weeks, although you may wait one to two months for your statement. It's a question of roundabouts and swings, you may win or lose. Says one financial analyst: "I made a fortune when I was in Argentina. I had a bill in pesos and was debited by Amer six months later, by that time the peso had devalued by almost 80 percent." A rule of thumb is to use a card in a country whose currency you think is declining against the dollar, which is the base currency used for processing nearly all cards. It is hard finding out exactly how the card companies work out exchange conversions. Both Diners and American Express add a 1 percent conversion charge. According to a spokesman, Visa allows a "tolerance of only 25 percent" on either side of cross rate decided upon by Visa network.

It's always a good idea to carry several of the major cards, if only because acceptance can vary widely. Visa has more than four million outlets (50 percent in the United States). MasterCard (which is linked with Eurocard and Access) has nearly four million outlets, while the two charge cards, American Express and Diners, have relatively few outlets, 800,000 and 500,000 respectively.

Both charge cards are wooing new members with a range of additional benefits such as automatic travel insurance, club lounges and automatic cashing facilities as well as corporate card programs.

But what counts for many travelers is the ability to get cash against a card wherever they are. Although American Express and Diners allow card holders cash on personal checks up to a daily limit, this costs as much as a traveler's check. The Eurocheque system, whereby you can write checks directly in your currency, is now widely accepted (the major British banks — apart from Midland, which has been issuing its Eurocheques for the last two years — finally joined the program two weeks ago). But there is a service charge of about 1.25 percent.

The future lies in electronic cash dispensing. Eurocheque holders can obtain cash from machines with their check-guarantee cards and MasterCard and Visa have developed a worldwide network of automatic tills. Visa claims to have 2,000 such machines in operation and plans to have 4,000 by the end of this year. It takes just a few seconds to transfer funds in local cash from one continent to another. It's the safest and cheapest way to get the exact amount of money you need on the spot.

TALLOIRES, France — Going a bit against the flow of popular opinion, I have remained a fan of Père Bise, the world-renowned restaurant set along the shore of the magical Lake Annecy in the Savoie. When the Michelin guide reduced the restaurant from three stars to two in 1984, there were lots of cheers. I was saddened. Not that they were on par with many other three-star establishments, it's just that they were no worse than some.

Within the last year the owner, François Bise, died after a long illness, and his daughter Sophie, returned to the kitchen to follow in the family footsteps. Throughout that time, Mrs. Bise and the establishment's long-time maître d'hôtel-sommelier carried on business as usual, as best they could.

When Père Bise regained its third star this spring, hundreds of congratulatory letters and telegrams poured into the cozy lakeside hotel-restaurant.

Dining there a few days ago, after a three-year pause, was like visiting a favorite, respected old friend who had gotten paunchy and let himself go, who had taken his publicity too seriously, who had simply lost touch with the reality of the 1980s.

It was as though no one who had anything

to do with the food at Père Bise had been out in the real world in a long time and, what's worse, did not care.

It was as though the kitchen door had been locked somewhere around 1954 and no one allowed out. Someone unrelated to the kitchen continued to do the marketing, buying fresh fish and poultry, shopping year round with the same list, paying little attention to the season's first and freshest asparagus or strawberries, following not at all the growth and importance of the local wines that marry perfectly with the region's indigenous lake fish. There was, simply, no excitement there.

And the fault does not lie with the very classical soul of Père Bise offers. Indeed, the *truite saumonée façon Auberge* suggested a rather nonclassical and Chinese influence: The marinated salmon trout was served with a delightfully lively ginger-pepper mayonnaise.

But what about the *feuilleté au ris de veau*, a real yawn of veal sweetbreads in cream sauce, tucked inside a rectangle of puff pastry; or the *turban de soles aux pommes*, another tired-out blend of bland sole fillets, more cream and slices of apples? The *mariage de Saint-Jacques et d'escargots* wasn't a marriage at all, not even a flirtatious conversation. It was a mix of naturally delicate scallops and crayfish turned bland and dull with a nondescript sauce.

I get angry when a restaurant with the potential of Père Bise lets me down. Yet another part of me, the "benefit of the doubt" side, says: "In the end, you had a pretty good time. The food was, after all, decent. The service was exquisite. And, what's more, everyone about me appeared to be having a wonderful time." Can one ask for more?

The answer is yes. All the raw materials of a grand restaurant are there: the incredible setting, the remarkable reputation, today's ready availability of talented people and superbly fresh products, and the wines to go with them. In a day when talented chefs and wise entrepreneurs would give a left and right arm for a setting like this, a reputation like this, it is a sin to allow a restaurant like this rest on its laurels, nodding along as if it were the 1950s.

Perhaps the last word on Père Bise comes from the American food authority Julia Child, who recently returned to the restaurant after a 40-year absence:

"The food was far from 2 star, or even 1 star. Excellent ingredients, but you just wished you could get out in that kitchen and fix up the chicken, for instance — pure cream, no depth of stock, no lemon, no wine, etc. Earnest but inept. We ended up taking the restaurant, liked Madame Bise, and the waiters and maître d'hôtel, and we looked forward to coming back in two years when Le Père Bise had established herself."

Auberge du Père Bise, Franche-Comté, tel. (50) 60.72.01. Closed April 16 to May 4, Dec. 20 to Jan. 19, and Wednesday at midday from October to July. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. Menus at 280, 350 and 500 francs. A la carte, from 400 to 500 francs a person, including wine and service.

PATRICIA WELLS

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Murtabak (meat-and-onion pancake) at Muhabbath Restaurant.



Satay (Malay kebab) is featured at Rex Satay Muslim Food Stall.

Updated Tradition: Singapore Street Food

by Barbara Crossette

SINGAPORE — It gets harder and harder to find the heart and soul of old Singapore as neighborhood after neighborhood falls before the bulldozer. But one tradition lives on, if in updated surroundings. All over town the once-mobile sidewalk chefs of Singapore's three great cuisines — Chinese, Malay and Indian — are still thriving, rooted in countless food centers.

Government regulation — one of the nicer by-products of all the progress — insures a healthy environment for the food hawkers, and visitors can join in savoring the street food of Asia.

The government keeps lists of the centers — collections of dozens of stalls, usually in the open air and often reflecting the spirit of the neighborhood that produced them. Tourist officials recommend them. Some have menus, making it easy for a first-time taster.

I also went to the center at Newton Circus, which is often frequented by visitors, particularly those who are hesitant to take the plunge into street food. At the Hajiiong 21st stall, I had a dozen mixed beef and chicken satay sticks with rice cakes for \$3.45 and an Anchor beer. The center is large and the stalls well marked. Some have menus, making it easy for a first-time taster.

Another day it was Chinatown. The food center at Peoples Park was huge, taking up the large inner courtyard of a new shopping center. At a stall without a name, I tried the Hainan chicken, a mild dish of chunks of simmered chicken served with rice steamed in chicken broth.

The hot pepper sauce served as a side dish made it more interesting. Those who savor Sichuan and Hunan cooking will find much of the Chinese food of Singapore tame by comparison, probably because about three-quarters of Singapore's population is of Chinese descent. Indians specialize in Malay dishes. Indians seem to hold the fort at lunch.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

'Smart' Credit Cards Offer Hi-Tech Traps for Thieves

By DAVID E. SANGER

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Credit cards used to be simple. First, there was just the plain, plastic card, embossed with a number. Then came the magnetic strip, three tracks of encoded data that identify the cardholder, speed credit approvals and make it possible to get cash from a teller machine.

Now, U.S. companies are starting to toy with the French-designed "smart card," the credit card bearing an embedded microprocessor. Rather than run the card through a computer, designers decided that they would put the computer inside the card — jammed with everything from a digital portrait of the card user's signature to a credit limit and a record of the card's last 200 transactions.

Smart cards have been a long time coming. But this summer, Mastercard International Inc. will start distributing thousands of them in a pilot program in the Columbia, Maryland, and Palm Beach, Florida, areas. Whether consumers will ever develop much enthusiasm for the cards, though, is still an open question, and a host of technical and social problems have yet to be faced. Moreover, even some credit card companies are unimpressed.

"It has been described as a solution without a problem," said Kathleen Lavidge, vice president of funds access services at American Express Co. "And it's very, very expensive."

But John C. Elliott, the executive vice president of electronic services at Mastercard who is head of the Maryland and Florida experiments, disagrees. "If smart cards work, we're going to solve a lot of problems fast," he said.

Chief among them is fraud. Making illegal use of a credit card these days does not take much talent. While credit card companies have made counterfeiting efforts more expensive by placing hard-to-reproduce holograms on some cards, thousands of fakes abound. And most thieves are guaranteed at least a few hours' shopping spree before transactions on a stolen card are halted. That letsway cost the credit card companies hundreds of millions of dollars last year.

BUT counterfeiters will find it expensive, at best, to install properly encoded chips in their own reproductions. Pickpockets will face an equally difficult problem: before the merchant's terminal will approve a purchase, the user of a smart card must type a code number, like the kind used in bank teller machines.

An algorithm to approve the code word will be stored on the chip, meaning that the password will never have to be transmitted to a central computer. That reduces the chances that even a thief well versed in the art of tapping data transmissions will get the code. And a stolen card's chip will be rendered inoperable as soon as someone tries to make a purchase.

The card guards against not only fraud, but over-indulgence. In the debit card experiments conducted by the Bull Group in France — where more than 3 million smart cards will be in circulation by the middle of next year — the user's available funds were recorded in the specially designed Motorola 6805 chip embedded in the card. With each purchase, a transaction record was written into the memory, and the purchase amount was deducted from the available funds.

"What we've discovered is that the variety of information you could store in the chip is endless," said Paul Witzfeld, vice president of marketing for Micro Card Technologies Inc., a Dallas-based subsidiary of Bull that says it now can produce the cards for about \$4 each, when they are purchased in large volumes.

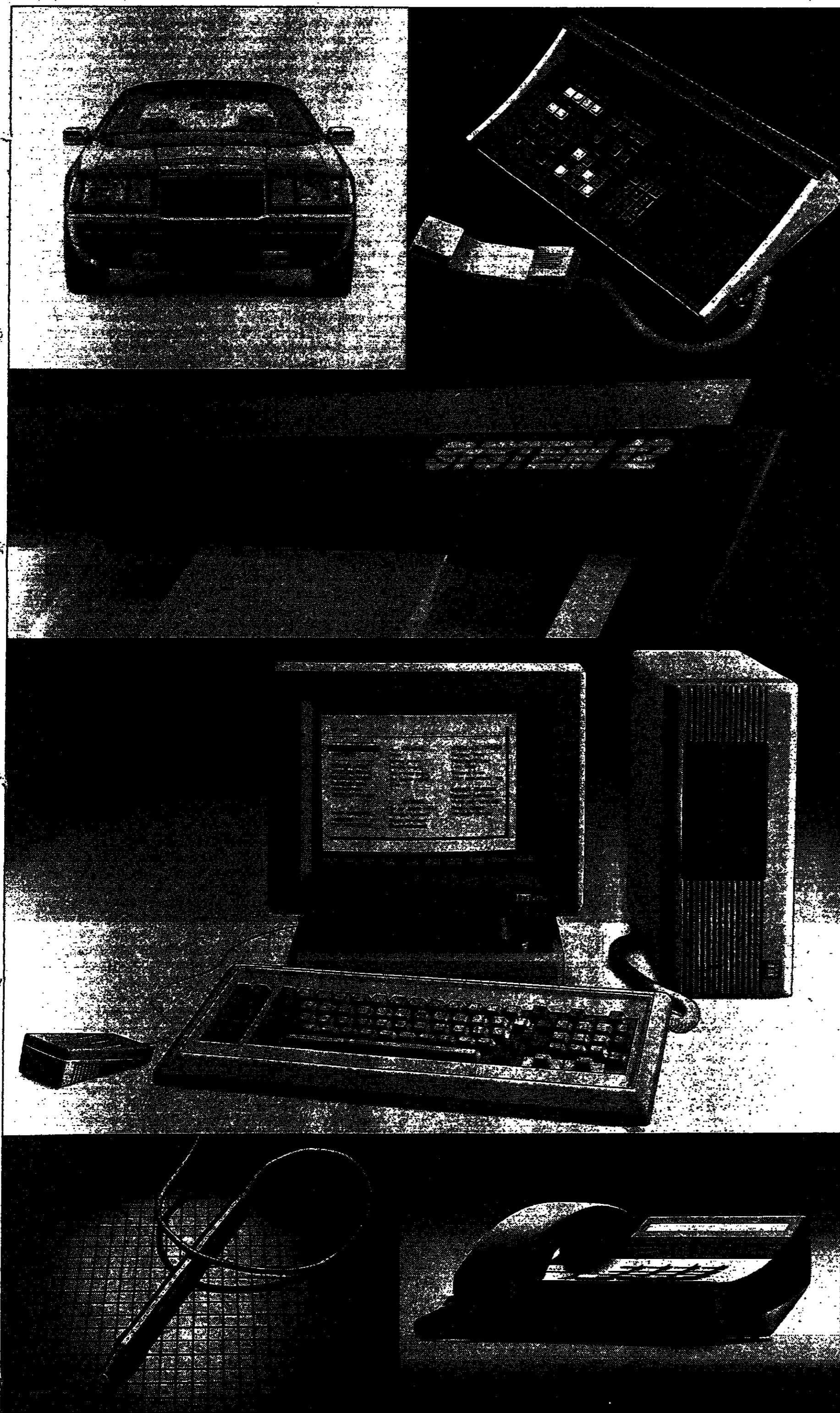
Still, skeptics abound. "I don't want a card with my history in it," said Spencer Nilson, publisher of a credit card industry newsletter. "I don't even want a magnetic strip."

Currency Rates

Latest interbank rates on April 18, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793

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But actually, there is a computer in each of the products shown in these pictures.

The car, for example. It's equipped with our recently introduced ABS anti-lock braking system. Which is controlled by an ITT computer.

Our System 12® telephone exchange and our 5200 Business Communications System are basically computers.

Even the light pen that "writes" instructions on a video screen couldn't function without a computer.

The point is, ITT computer technology exists in much that we do these days.

We've identified a select number of growing businesses that we're concentrating on. And many of them involve high technology.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Swiss May Close Grindlays Bank

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune

ZURICH — Switzerland could force the closure of the Swiss operations of the Grindlays banking group following Australia's refusal to grant Swiss banks foreign banking licenses, the Federal Banking Commission said Thursday.

Australia started opening its banking market this year and in February awarded 16 foreign licenses, but none of the Swiss banks which applied was successful.

Grindlays, based in London, was taken over by the Australia & New Zealand Banking Group of Melbourne in September 1984. Switzerland grants operating licenses only to banks from countries which give Swiss banks reciprocity.

Property auctions are considered

significant financial indicators in Hong Kong because two-thirds of the total capitalization of the stock market is represented by property companies. Of the 33 constituent stocks making up the Hang Seng index, property companies account for 35 percent of the total. In addition, about one-third of all bank loans in Hong Kong are property-related.

The auction for the 107,000-square-foot (9,630-square-meter) site, which now houses military barracks, was attended by an estimated 700 bidders. Leading property companies participating in the bidding included Cheung Kong Holdings, Sun Hung Kai Properties, Henderson Land Development and Simond Land Co.

Early in the bidding, the site nearly went to Henderson Land for only \$37 million dollars, at which

Earnings Down At Dow, Carbide

The Associated Press

Dow Chemical Co. said Thursday its first-quarter profit fell 16.7 percent from a year earlier, while another major chemical concern, Union Carbide Corp., posted a 34-percent decline.

Dow Chemical, headquartered in Midland, Michigan, said net income fell to \$110 million, or 53 cents a share, from \$132 million, or 67 cents a share, a year earlier. Sales dropped to \$2.75 billion from \$2.92 billion.

Schering said it would recommend a dividend increase on its 1984 results, to 12 DM from 10.5 DM. The company said 1984 sales were aided significantly by the company's overseas operations, particularly in the United States.

The Berlin-based company said sales in the first quarter rose 17 percent to 4.28 billion DM from the first three months last year. Sales of chemical fertilizers were depressed in January and February due to severe weather in Europe, a spokeswoman said.

Schering said its earnings fell to 80 million DM in 1983 from 103 million DM and 100 million DM in the previous two years, largely as a result of major investment costs tied to the group's 1983 acquisition of FBC Ltd., a British agrochemical group. Earnings were also hurt by losses in Latin America.

Gundi Narr-Linder, company spokeswoman, said a cereal fungicide made by FBC, called Sporak, had a highly successful year and was a key factor in boosting Schering's 1984 earnings. Also helping earnings, she said, was a return to profit in the electro-plating division. She said the only significant losing area in the group was the Diamant AG subsidiary.

be used to finance an expansion of U.S. operations, including the eventual launching of a new line of oral contraceptives developed by Schering called Gestoden. Gestoden, if it is approved by the Food and Drug Administration, would be the first birth-control pill to be marketed by Schering in the United States.

Schering saw its earnings fall to 80 million DM in 1983 from 103 million DM and 100 million DM in the previous two years, largely as a result of major investment costs tied to the group's 1983 acquisition of FBC Ltd., a British agrochemical group. Earnings were also hurt by losses in Latin America.

AUCTION

MARINE SALE

MAY 16th - 10 A.M.
HOUMA, LOUISIANA

(5) ALUM. CREW BOATS: 1982 to 1978, 38' to 125' LONG.
(14) PUSH BOATS: 1981 to 1967, 400-HP to 1,700-HP, 50' to 80' LONG. (3) UTILITY VESSELS: 1981, 400-HP, 65' OFFSHORE VESSELS.

SUPPLY VESSELS: (1) 1968 1,700-HP 153' SUPPLY VESSEL. BARGES: (1) 1980, 130' W./MUD TANKS; (1) 1980, 264' TANK BARGE; (1) 1980, 110' MATERIAL & WATER BARGE.

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AUCTIONEERS, INC.
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Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma 73113.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain

Kit-Tinco Zinc
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

RMC Group

1st Quarter
Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Canada

Cominco
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Denison Mines

Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Falconbridge

Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Neth. Antilles

Schlumberger
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Singapore

QUB
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Switzerland

Nestlé
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

United States

Amoco
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

United States

Coca-Cola
Year Revenue Profit Net
Revenue Profit Net
Per Share
Per Share

Inflation In Bolivia

(Continued from Page 11)

money to save but it is impossible. On these salaries, it is difficult to figure out how families are faring. A large downtown market here, a medium-sized chicken costs \$7, and a dozen eggs cost \$2. "There is no relation between the prices and the salaries," said a woman at the market's vegetable counter.

The government has attempted to make life easier by controlling the prices of basic food items, such as sugar and wheat. However, for the producers of many of these items, it does not make sense to sell them in Bolivia. So, when the prices fall too low, compared with what producers can earn in Brazil or Peru, these food items merely disappear from the shelves.

The banking system has almost become obsolete. There is no need for saving money when interest rates are far below the rate of inflation, and people essentially spend everything they make. Three years ago, the private banking system in Bolivia could report \$600 million in deposits. At the end of last month, deposits had dropped to around \$10 million.

The single hedge against inflation is the illegal purchase of dollars on Avenida Camacho, dubbed Wall Street. A dollar on the black market is worth 120,000 pesos, but at official rates it is worth only 50,000 pesos.

The hyper-inflation has been

caused by a government with few

resources to run this country of six

million people. The government's

foreign-exchange earnings repre-

sent only 15 percent of its revenues.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Investors Corp.

had its

trading

suspended

Thursday

by the

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Kong

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Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street
and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

		12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE		Sl. 100% High Low		Close		Gnd. Chg.		12 Month High Low Stock		Div. Yld. PE		Sl. 100% High Low		Close		Gnd. Chg.	
		A																			
712	32	ADT II	12	14	24	12	24	24	24	24	24	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
14	22	ADM II	12	14	15	11	21	21	21	21	21	21	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
7014	28	ATTI Pe	5.02	6.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	
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114	18	Admiral	12	14	15	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
714	18	Admiral	12	14	15	12	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
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114	18	Admiral	12	14	15	12	15	15	1												

BOOKS

THE KINDNESS OF STRANGERS:
The Life of Tennessee Williams

By Donald Spoto. 409 pp. \$19.95.
Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass. 02106.

TENNESSEE: Cry of the Heart

By Dotson Rader. 348 pp. \$16.95.
Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

"THE remarkable aspect of Tennessee Williams," Donald Spoto quotes the playwright Robert Anderson as observing, "is how he transmitted his anguished life into great plays. Wasn't it Faulkner who said that a writer needs experience, observation and imagination? Williams had them in abundance, and these qualities enabled him to turn his private pains into public art." That there were private pains in abundance, many of them self-inflicted, is perhaps the principal theme of these two books, certainly it is in many respects a painful business to read them, filled as they are with accounts of Williams's wildly self-destructive abuse of drugs and alcohol, his astonishingly promiscuous homosexual activity, and his descent over the last two decades of his life into hypochondria, paranoia and panic.

The pain is everywhere in both books, but that is about all they have in common. Spoto's is a straightforward, chronological biography. It was not authorized by the Williams estate, which presumably explains its relative lack of direct quotation from Williams's correspondence and works; but Spoto had access to many people who knew Williams well, and from their testimony as well as the public record he has managed to paint a persuasive and satisfying portrait. Dotson Rader, by contrast, has written a vulgar book that seems to exist primarily to prove his intimacy with Williams and to drop famous names innumerable profusion; it is, to borrow Rader's description of a pornographic film he once saw, "an altogether wretched piece of work, smarmy and pretentious at the same time."

Rader is a homosexual who came into Williams's life around 1970 and, by his own testimony, hung around a good deal until Williams's death in 1983. His testimony is gratuitously explicit on a number of matters, but coyly vague when it comes to his exact relationship with Williams — who, Spoto writes, was surrounded in his last years by a

circle of attractive young men ever in attendance now more than ever, and more boldly than ever, [who] sought the glamour of association." Whether Rader was merely one of these or a genuine intimate he has served Williams's memory in large part by serving himself.

So it is to Spoto whom we must turn for an dispassionate and reliable analysis of Tennessee's life and work. About neither does he have much to report that we do not already know, but he has assembled a great deal of material into a coherent whole. Because Williams led a bewilderingly picaresque life, because people moved in and out of it in equally bewildering numbers, Spoto's canvas occasionally descends into a rather parodic recital of arrivals and departures, but the only rarely lapses into the indiscriminate accumulation of meaningless detail that characterizes contemporary American literary biography, and he has many calm, judicious things to say about his subject.

It is easy enough to trivialize Williams, as Rader unwittingly does, by simply reducing the lurid details of his private Dionysian life to mere description of which suggests a certain amount of tabloid sensationalism. Viewed this way, he seems tawdry and condescending. But Spoto quite satisfactorily demonstrates that he was neither. Not merely was he a man of real accomplishment and importance, he was also a human being of impressive fortune and decency, one who could be both absorbed and temperamental, to be sure, but also one of genuine compassion, remarkable energy and resilience, of passionate commitment to his art.

All of these contradictions and complexities trace back to his famous childhood: to his strong but slightly loony mother, to his distant unsympathetic father, to his abrupt removal from happiness in Mississippi to misery in St. Louis, above all to his beloved sister, Rose, whose frontal lobotomy was the central event in his emotional and artistic life. Much has been made of these people and events by psychologists both professional and amateur, but the person who made the most from them was Williams himself, who transformed them into dramas about "family pain, mental instability, emotional obsessions, the conflict between the love of solitude and the desire for human contact."

These plays were written after a long, uncertain apprenticeship that included a devastating initial failure and a difficult, if ultimately rewarding, acceptance of his homosexuality — the latter taking place in the '30s and '40s, when homosexuality was still generally taboo. Success did not come to him until 1945, when he was 34, with the opening of "The Glass Menagerie," and it was actually many years later before great celebrity and riches were his. He therefore had a decade and a half, from "The Glass Menagerie" until "The Night of the Iguana," in which he could work at his art without the crippling distractions that came with fame in the United States, and the results were breathtaking: "A Streetcar Named Desire," "Summer and Smoke," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "Suddenly Last Summer."

If compassion is one primary characteristic of Williams's plays, then surely courage is another — just as it is, however peculiarly, in his life. For all the sordid chaos of his life and for all the shocking nature of his work, he had a great heart and a willingness to confront all of life's possibilities, the hard along with the soft. Out of pain and fortitude, he built himself a large and enduring monument.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of the Washington Post.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

ESTES	GALES	CAPA
CHIDE	ICARE	LEG
CAPITOL	HILL	ENA
EMOTIVE	REFRACT	
FINITO	INEE	
ASTO	PIEAL	
JOHNNY	POSSESSD	
ALE	ASTONES	ANA
ROISTER	STERWED	
COARSE	SHEA	
ACES	DONATI	
REBOISE	NATASHA	
ADE	FOGGYBOTTOM	
GAR	IDIOM	MELBA
ERG	TASTY	ODEON

4/19/85

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

was possible, on the assumption that the player had the diamond queen. But South chose a different tack.

East had thrown a diamond on the third round of clubs and later threw another diamond on the fourth round of hearts. It seemed very likely that he was clinging to four spades, so the diamond ace was cashed. This reduced the North and East hands to four spades, and the spade ace was cashed, and the spade ace was cashed, and the spade ace was cashed.

South drove out the heart ace and won East's diamond return with the king in order to preserve the entry to the dummy. An end play against West:

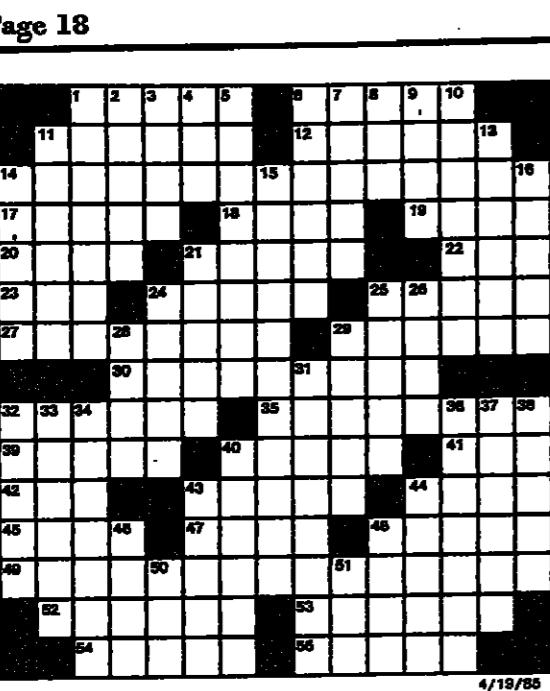
NORTH
♦ A 8 5 3
♦ 2 8 5
♦ 2 6 3
♦ 7 4

EAST (D)
♦ 9 10 3
♦ 7 8
♦ 5 7 5 4
♦ 5 5 3

SOUTH
♦ 10 4 2
♦ 5 0 3 4
♦ 4 1 8 3
♦ 4 1 8 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East: South: West: North:
Pass: 1 NT: Pass: 16
Pass: 2 NT: Pass: 3 N.H.
Pass: Pass: 3 N.T.

West led the club king.



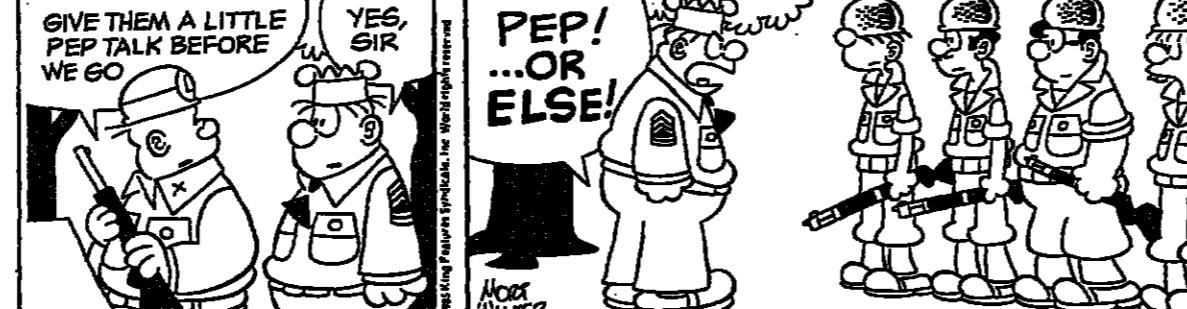
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

DENNIS THE MENACE



...AN TURTLES DON'T MOO, OR BARK, OR CACKLE
AN HARDLY EAT ANYTHING!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DONUP

DOUPN

DOUNP

DOUPN

role of attractive young men, he is now more than ever, and he is in every [who] sought the pleasure of his company. Whether Radar was merely a genuine intimate, he is serving his memory in large part by serving his own. So it is to Spoto whom we have turned, for he is a man of great passion and reliability, and his life and work. About nothing else is there to report, that we do not know, but he has assembled a group that led a bewilderingly perplexing life, because people moved in and out of it, usually bewildering numbers. Spoto occasionally descends into a state of recital of arrivals and departures, rarely lapses into the independent narration of meaningless detail, and his contemporary American imagination, and he has many calm judgments about his subject.

It is easy enough to trivialize Radar, but he unwisely does, by simply describing it as an orgy of drunk, drug, and tabloid sensationalism. Viewed this way, he seems unworthy and deserves Spoto quite satisfactorily, at least as he was neither. Not merely does he lack real accomplishment and important decency — one who could be absorbed and temperamental, but also one of genuine compassion, of energy and resilience, of passion, and to his art.

All of these contradictions and come back to his famous childhood, but slightly loony mother, who was his sympathetic father, to his unhappiness in Mississippi, to his rose frontal lobotomy, to his emotional and artistic life, and made of these people and the person who made the most of himself, who transferred emotional obsessions, the conflict of solitude and the desire for

These plays were written after his apprenticeship that included failure and a difficult, wrenching acceptance of his homosexuality, which was still prevalent at the time of the opening "Les Menages," and it was a matter before great celebrity and fame thereafter had a decade and a half.

The Glass Menagerie" until "Death of a Salesman," in which he could not stand the crippling distinction of fame in the United States, and was breaktaking: "A Streetcar in the Rain," "Summer and Smoke," "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof," "Suddenly Last Summer."

If compassion is one primary

of Williams' plays, then another — just as it is, however — is the all the shocking nature of his heart and a willingness to risk his possibilities, the hard struggle of pain and fortitude, the courage and enduring monument.

Johnathan Haidle is on the Washington Post.

GE

the assumption held by the But South task.

A diamond of clubs and a diamond of hearts, so it was cashed.

North and spades, and cashed, and cashed, and cashed.

was played and being

the assumption held by the But South task.

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North and spades, and cashed, and cashed, and cashed.

was played and being

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OBSERVER

A Smoking Aftermath

By Russell Baker

NEVER SINCE I stopped smoking last spring. Of course, I felt rotten before I stopped smoking, too, but that was a different kind of rotten from the kind I now feel.

The old rotten feeling resulted from waking every morning with the taste of smoldering inner tubes in the mouth and worrying every evening that I might run out of air before reaching the top of the stairs, where there was a chair into which I could collapse long enough to regain the strength necessary to help me smoke some more cigarettes.

I wanted to feel terrific again, and somehow I had got the idea that the way to feel terrific again was to stop smoking.

I am not talking now about the three months of fidgets caused by combat with the nicotine addiction. You expect that.

What I did not expect was an eternal cold, sometimes in the head, sometimes gravitating south and settling in the chest, sometimes becoming so bored with itself that it adopted new personalities, appearing now as the whooping-cough equivalent, now as "Grandmother's Homemadé Croup," now as the swine ague.

The antisocial people never tell you about having to live with a cold for the rest of your life, but I don't hold that against them. You can get used to having a cold all your life, just as you once got used to having a fire always burning under your nostrils.

The human body seems eager to grab whatever makes it feel rotten, even while whining about how badly it is being treated. The truth, I suspect, is that the human body is not intended to feel terrific after it has passed the age of 18 and will instinctively grasp at afflictions that promise to make it feel rotten.

What else can explain its loathsome craving for cigarettes, gin and controlled substances? In my case, I believe the body was so unhappy about losing its old cigarette miseries that it latched on to the first fresh misery it could find — which happened to be a cold it met in the subway — and locked it up in the corporeal closet so it could never escape.

I remember barbershops before they became hair-styling boutiques, and they were full of true-life detective magazines in which jealous males held the women they loved in the same household captivity in which my body had imprisoned this miserable cold.

When you spend every day of the year coping with a cold, you are apt to notice right away that your belt is becoming too small for your waistline. I didn't notice this until my trousers started shrinking.

After a few months they had shrunk so badly that I dreamed having to get out of bed. There was talk in the family of bringing in a psychiatrist, until I explained that if I got out of bed I'd have to put on pants, and that all my pants had shrunk so that they gave me a terrible fit.

Well, of course, it wasn't the pants' fault. It was stopping smoking that had caused the pain. Apparently people who stop smoking slowly blow up like balloons. I am told this is caused by increased eating, but I don't believe it. My case surely is caused by the recent acquisition of the 10 pounds of cold germs my body took aboard after its cigarettes were cut off.

It makes you feel rotten to have your belt constantly struggling to garrote your stomach. The inevitable cure: exercise. Thus I found myself in the kitchen, mounted on a bicycle without wheels, pedaling on an idiot's journey to nowhere. Afterward, I would roll on the floor and perform calisthenics that had defeated me even when I was only 17 and feeling terrific.

The results were to be expected. One, a muscle seizure in the right leg that has left me with a pronounced limp and probably marks me as easy game for muggers. Two: a terrifying numbness throughout the entire upper-right quadrant of the torso, caused either by exercise-induced crushing of millions of nerves in the spinal cord or an incredibly powerful shot of novocaine.

This would probably be alarming if the eternal cold and the pain caused by shrunk trousers hadn't made me philosophical. Once I paid \$2 a day for cigarettes. By cutting them out, I have learned how to feel just as rotten as ever, but at a saving of \$2 a day.

The 'High-Tack Teacup' in Chicago

By Kevin Klose
Washington Post Service

CALLED the State of Illinois Center, a glutinous monstrosity conjuring up musty cubicles of clerks in green eyeshades, harried taxpayers with threadbare pocketbooks and endless lines for automobile licenses — the kind of facility that is universally familiar, something along the daring lines of, say, the FBI building in Washington.

In fact, the State of Illinois Center is one of the wildest, craziest new buildings this side of Kathmandu. It banishes forever the notion of state government as a staid, penny-pinching old maid.

Architecture critics are likely to have plenty to say, pro and con, when the building is formally presented to a breathless populace in May.

Whatever the verdict, the State of Illinois Center is the best example of high-tack design ever produced.

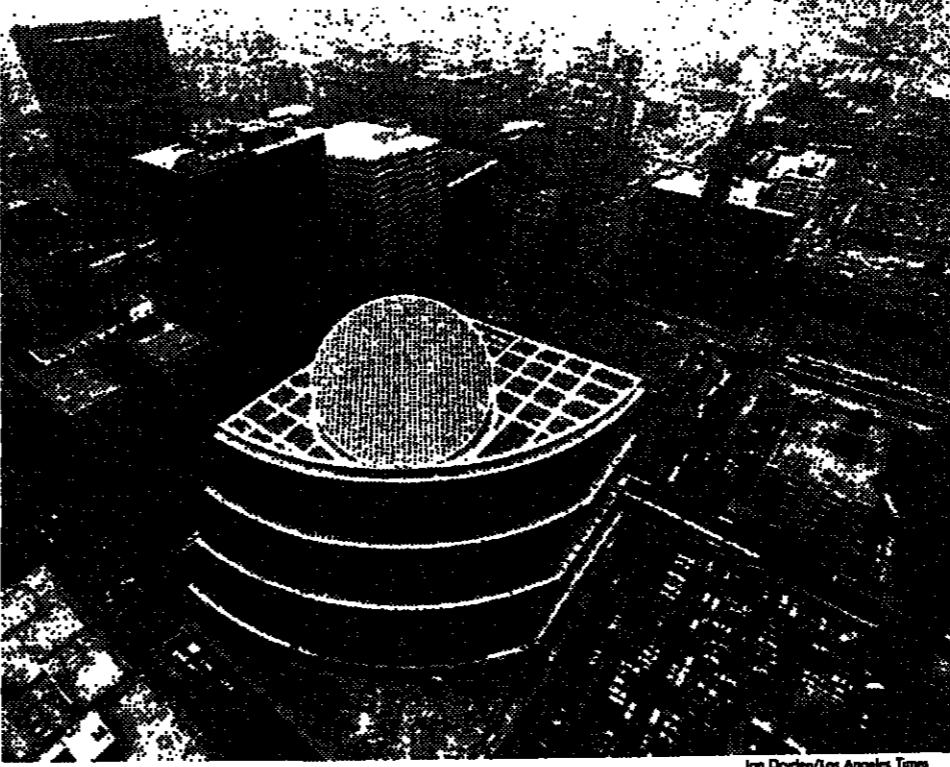
This edifice for the conduct of the people's business looks from the front like an inverted, 17-story teacup made in alternating vertical stripes of clear and mirrored glass, topped with a rakish glass cap. It is surrounded by free-standing pink and gray granite slabs.

Viewed from the back, the "cup" has been chopped off flush with the edges of the block where the center sits at Randolph and Clark streets on the north end of the Loop. The square sides, devoid of features except for the stripes, seem to belong to a different building.

Inside, the reason for this shape becomes well, less incomprehensible. Under the south-facing teacup is a stupendous atrium, held up by a breath-taking latticework of red steel trusses. It arches the full height of the center, higher even than the last 17 Illinois state budget deficits. Curving balconies open onto the atrium at each floor.

There are visual echoes here of an opera house — or a prison. Glass elevators in two tiers whip up and down at dizzying speed.

The floor is made from concentric gray marble slabs inlaid with white dots that accentuate the curved interior. On the lower lev-

The controversial State of Illinois Center in Chicago.
Ion Dryden/Los Angeles Times

el, where state buildings sometimes have basement vaults to store tax money, there is a sunken circular floor in black and white marble. From the balcony outside the governor's office on the 16th floor, the sunken circle looks like nothing so much as a giant bull's-eye.

But Governor James R. Thompson, the Republican who chose the design from three offered by the avant-garde Chicago architect Helmut Jahn, loves the adventure-as-building.

"You have moved into what is perhaps the most innovative and exciting building published in the United States," he writes in a welcome letter to state workers who are arriving from a dingy, 60-year-old rabbit warren across the street.

Thompson happily moved in last November. His suite includes a small office, a kitchenette, a bathroom, a sitting room and a private elevator that carries him from the office to his private parking space in the garage deep beneath the bull's-eye.

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Each floor is laid out in a ring of offices that opens onto the atrium balconies. The proximity of what one employee calls "the void" beyond the balcony has proved unnerving to many.

This may change when the building is fully occupied; the first three floors are to contain

shops and restaurants, and the bustle of mall-like activity below is expected to calm the state workers high above.

The building's odd shape has affected the maze of offices within each ring. Some are square, some rectangular, some are in combinations of square and curved. Some have narrow, pie-shaped corners, some have walls in no particular shape. Depending upon how good one's sense of direction is, all this can be exhilarating or merely confusing.

Such complaints pale in the face of one big gripe: Many of the offices do not have doors. Even in a state where strong "sunshine" disclosure laws can make shutting a door a civic sin, bureaucrats do not like to do without them.

"Very few people can have doors," groused a new arrival to a friend as they strolled around her mostly doorless domain recently.

"It's one of the cost savings. Only very important people get doors. It's going to take a while to get used to."

Cost overruns have driven the price for the 1.2 million-square-foot building to \$172 million. Thompson calls it a bargain. But there are rumbles about a legislative probe. In traditional Chicago style, this may get rolling in time for the 1987 election, when Thompson is expected seek a fourth consecutive term.

City fire officials have raised serious questions about the building's fire safety, but state workers continue to occupy it and the formal dedication is scheduled for next month.

For startled bureaucrats gently moving their out-baskets into position throughout the upper floors, it has been something less than love at first sight.

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Arts Medal Recipients

President Ronald Reagan, whose administration has cut federal funds for the National Endowment for the Arts and instead encourages private and corporate funding, has named 10 artists and patrons, and one corporation to receive the first annual National Medal of Arts in a ceremony April 23 to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the endowment. The honorees are the composer Elliott Carter, a two-time winner of the Pulitzer Prize for music; Ralph Ellison, the author of "Invisible Man"; the actor José Ferrer; the modern dancer and choreographer Martha Graham; the environmental sculptor Louise Nevelson; the recently retired operatic soprano Leontyne Price; the artist Georgia O'Keeffe; Dorothy Chandler, the force behind the Music Center of Los Angeles; Lincoln Kirsten, who established the New York City Ballet; Paul Mellon, who was instrumental in creating the National Gallery of Art in Washington; and Alice Tulley, a major contributor to the Lincoln Center in New York. Also named was Hallmark Cards Inc. of Kansas City, Missouri, which has long sponsored television specials; the Hallmark "Hall of Fame" programs have won almost 50 Emmy awards. Reagan, who suggested at a lunch with artists in 1983 that such medals be created, proposed slashing a \$159-million endowment budget to \$88 million when he took office in 1981, but Congress approved \$143 million. In the current fiscal year, the endowment receives \$163 million, compared to the administration's request of \$143 million. The administration has proposed \$144 million for next fiscal year. . . . President Reagan on Tuesday presented the Congressional Gold Medal to Danny Thomas in recognition of the entertainer's fund-raising activities to benefit St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee. The hospital specializes in treatment of children suffering from leukemia.

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